

THE Daily Mirror.

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WEATHER—Snow in northern, rain or snow in southern portion tonight and probably Friday, colder Friday, southern portions.

"After all, how much good is all of this talk in the senate over the Brownsville affair going to do the people of this country?"

If a New York alderman's vote is worth \$500, what, at the same ratio, would be the value of a Marion councilman's vote?

In recommending the death penalty for men who attempt criminal assault, Governor Ansley, of South Carolina, shows that he believes in preaching what you practice.

Marion mothers need not be in fear of their little ones being drowned while skating, so long as the streets remain in the condition in which pedestrians found them this morning.

Columbus is not backward about boosting for herself. She is now claiming the distinction of having the plot to assassinate President Garfield, hatched within her boundaries.

Congress is standing by the president with a vengeance. The senate has done nothing but try to overthrow him ever since it assembled and the house has done nothing.

The people of the United States set the example of extending relief to those who lost everything in an earthquake. Great Britain can now take a few lessons and follow the scriptural injunction, "Go thou and do likewise."

We can say that we sympathize with the people of Kingston in the great calamity which has overtaken the city and we probably do, but the people of the stricken city can look to San Francisco and Valparaiso for real sympathy.

Eleven New York aldermen are reported to have been approached and offered \$500 each for their votes. If present trend of affairs continues, it will not be many years until a quotation on alderman's votes will be made daily in the "hog market", under the classification of "stags and roughs."

A man so close to the heart of the nation as the secretary of state, Elihu Root, has publicly announced that he is in favor of an alteration of tariff rates. This will probably put a quietus upon the talk upon the part of the trust magnates of Root for president in 1908.

While the Findlay grand jury was grinding out a list of indictments against the Standard Oil company and its officials, the Steubenville body of like character was contenting itself with indicting the son of the vice president for having perjured himself in securing the license for his recent secret marriage. Steubenville is bidding for prominence but it will have to go a faster gait than that to draw the attention of the public from Findlay.

The best club offer of the year is the combination of
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McCLURE
and **WORLD'S WORK**.
Regular single copy price is six dollars, but the lot can be had for just half this sum. We can save you big money on many other specials.

C. G. Wiant
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

The Thaw family is determined to keep before the public. There has been a lull in the talk about Harry's trial, so the man who married his niece breaks into prominence in Pittsburgh, by getting drunk and slapping ladies, dressed decolette, on the back and shoulders, just to let the people know that Harry is not the only.

Marion must be a delightful retreat. John DeGolley says its mayor is crazy. Preacher Rourke says that two-thirds of its people are going to hell, and now the humane society has ordered one of its principal streets closed because the mud is so deep it's cruel to compel horses to pull vehicles through it.—Galion Inquirer.

The Inquirer is probably rubbing its hands in anticipation of the two-thirds which it accredits Rev. Rourke as saying going to hell, becoming citizens of Galion.

Not dismayed by the defeat which he encountered in the original trial of the cases against the Standard Oil company in the probate court of Hancock county, Prosecutor David has rolled up his sleeves and started in for a new deal all around. This time he has taken the route of the grand jury for it will bring the action in the court which holds that it has original jurisdiction in all such matters. The determination with which he is pursuing the officials of the octopus is indicative of victory in the end.

In Youngstown the grand jury has taken up the trust question in a local way. Some of the business men of the city have apparently formed a trust for controlling local prices, and the prosecutor has brought the matter to the attention of the grand jury. There is scarcely a city of any size in the state, where a condition similar to that which is said to exist in Youngstown cannot be discovered. These organizations among the merchants of a city are based upon the same principle as the large combines which were organized and are conducted and there is no reason why they should not be investigated, just the same as the oil trust, the coal trust, the steel trust, the bridge trust and all of the other trusts.

A reform in the railroads appears to be brewing since the interstate commerce commission has taken a hand in the game of investigating railroad wrecks and their causes. Not many years ago there was a determination to place all of the blame upon the employees of the company and allow the officials to escape. If a train dispatcher put out conflicting orders, the man who copied the orders and gave them to the trainmen was to blame, and if rules were violated, the men who were in charge of the train had to bear all of the blame. But since the interstate commerce commission has been active in looking into the cause of wrecks, the blame is sought to be placed where it belongs. If the men violate the rules of the company, the commission endeavors to discover whether the violations were made with the consent of the company and, if such is found to be the case, the company is held responsible along with the employees. A little of this sort of investigation and placing of the blame where it belongs will do more toward eradicating the evils which are suffered by the traveling public today, than any other thing.

Drift of Comment

FIGHT AGAINST MONOPOLY

Every contest thus far waged against the corporations by the people has been actuated by the desire to share in the great benefits accruing to private enterprise. Hereafter privileges and profits were wholly dependent upon the people's good-natured acquiescence to an antiquated system wherein the privileged few were permitted to exact the full measure of benefit resulting from constantly changing conditions rather than bestow any portion thereof upon those to whom they are indebted for their privileges.

The numerous suits against the Standard Oil monopoly, the efforts to prevent the merging of railroad properties, the investigations of the various coal combines, the nu-



JULIUS KAHN, ONLY ACTOR IN CONGRESS.

Congressman Julius Kahn of San Francisco, who has introduced a bill asking for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 to build submarine torpedo boats for the defense of the Pacific coast, is the only actor in congress. For ten years Mr. Kahn played prominent parts in the companies of Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, Tommaso Salvini, Clara Morris and other famous stars. After quitting the stage he became a lawyer in San Francisco. He was first elected to congress in 1890. Mr. Kahn strongly opposes the coeducation of Japanese and white children.

merous attempts to safeguard large financial concerns, the inquiries with relation to the conduct of express companies, the enactment of laws regulating the manufacture and sale of foodstuffs, the inquiries with relation to railroad rebates etc., etc., are simply the results of an awakened public conscience and give full warrant for the now well-defined opinion that if corporations are to endure they must take the people into their confidence, treat them as partners of their enterprise and share with them their benefits.

The fight against monopoly and monopolistic tendencies will not stop. Practically every city in the land and every state in the Union is engaged in open warfare against the arrogance attendant on special privilege, and the fact that it embraces practically every form—from the merciless exactions of the fee trust and the arrogant methods of the Bell Telephone monopoly to the destructive Standard Oil corporation and prospective railway mergers—may well be regarded as significant.

But by far the greatest movement undertaken by many of the leading cities of the country is that which is directed against the Bell Telephone monopoly. New York, Boston, Memphis, Kansas City and other cities are making preparations to curtail the baneful influence of the Bell monopoly, first through process of lowering rates, and second in an endeavor to compel the recognition of telephone lines as common carriers. In the first instance, competition has demonstrated that lower rates are justifiable in every way. Furthermore, the wonderful strides in the telephone and electrical world render the old rates still maintained by the Bell monopoly extortionate in the extreme. In the second instance, the people contend that as the telephone is an indispensable public convenience it should be subjected to public regulation, municipal, state and national, to the end that all messages may be transmitted expeditiously and without interference due to the petty jealousies of competition as now. In other words, that the telephone be made a common carrier and subjected to the laws governing the same.

The fight of the people against the Bell monopoly is an interesting one for the reason that this particularly offensive monopoly has ever proved one of the greatest handicaps to progress. Secure in its position through ability to sway legislative bodies of both city and state, it has at all times dominated its own terms and forced the people to subscribe to them. During the long term of years that it was entrenched behind the special privilege granted by the United States patent laws its course was piratical in the extreme—sailing the commercial seas and levying tribute from every craft. Today it operates in various cities at various rates, maintaining old monopoly prices where it is secure and meeting the prices of competition where forced to do so. And right here, it may be well to add, that every concession upon the part of the monopoly has been forced from it. At no time in its history was it ever known to voluntarily concede anything.

HOURS OF RAILWAY LABOR.

The bill which the senate has passed regulating the hours of employment of railway trainmen seems to be such as will be universally acceptable. It is not the bill which the house passed at the last session but a substitute measure which, as far as may be seen, avoids the objectionable features of the other. Briefly, the bill provides that railway employees engaged in the handling of trains shall not work more than sixteen consecutive hours and that every such period of labor shall be followed by ten hours off duty. While the rule of not more than sixteen hours of continuous labor is established.

A Poem for Today

THE INDIAN'S LAMENT

LET me go to my home in the far distant west,
To the scenes of my childhood in innocence blest,
Where the tall cedar waves and the bright waters flow,
Where my fathers repose; let me go, let me go!

Let me go to the spot where the cataract plays,
Where oft I have sported in boyhood's bright days,
And greet my poor mother, whose heart would overflow
At the sight of her child—then to her let me go!

Let me go to my sire, by whose battle scarred side
I have sported so oft in the morn of my pride
And exulted to conquer the insolent foe;
To my father, the chief, let me go, let me go!

And, oh, let me go to my flashing eyed maid,
Who taught me to love 'neath the green willow shade,
Whose heart, like the fawn, leaps as pure as the snow;
To the bosom I love let me go, let me go!

And, oh, let me go to my wild forest home,
No more from its life cheering pleasures to roam,
'Neath the groves and the glens let my ashes lie low—
To my home in the woods let me go, let me go!

ished, it is not inflexible, exceptions being made in case of accidents and unforeseen contingencies. The enforcement of the law is put into the hands of the interstate commerce commission and a fine of from \$100 to \$1000 for each and every offense is stipulated.

This gives statutory form to a regulation which the railway employees, through their organizations, have asked for, which some railroad companies have incorporated in their regulations and which the general public is bound to regard with satisfaction. Men who have not had the rest that nature demands cannot safely be placed in charge of rail, road signals, switches, brakes, and locomotives. It is unfair to them and it is a menace to the lives of passengers and to the property of the companies and their patrons. As a purely company regulation, the sixteen-hour rule has been subject to too many exceptions, and the virtue of the law lies in making the rule obligatory under penalty, with respect to all companies engaged in interstate traffic. It is clear that this law should be worded so as to accomplish the universally desired result without working any hardship to the companies or their employees, but that seems at last to have been done.—Columbus Dispatch.

FORAKER SLIDES DOWN.

Continued From Page One.

Senator Foraker, in taking the floor, said he was not aware there were to be any speeches on the resolution and he desired to close the debate. By his resolution simply an investigation of the facts was to be made. The scope of his resolution was not such as to bring into the investigation the question of the president's power. However, he said, he was not particular about language. He was more concerned about securing an opportunity for the men charged with the crime to be heard.

A peculiar sensitiveness had developed regarding the scope of the inquiry, he said. To show this Mr. Foraker called attention to the preliminary resolution calling on the president for the facts. No one had taken exceptions and he quoted Mr. Spooner's remarks at the time favoring their adoption. He called attention to this simply to show that then so senator had any objection to calling for "the facts" connected with the discharge of these soldiers. In his present resolution he had used precisely the same language.

Mr. Foraker disclaimed that he had attacked the president. On the contrary, he said, he had defended him. He had said he believed the president had been imposed upon in the evidence upon which he had based his action.

There was, he maintained, no place as yet provided where these men could establish their innocence. He had no doubt 100, maybe 125, of the men would satisfy the committee that they had no part in the shootings. This would place these men where the president could extend the help he had promised by restoring these men.

After his long service Mr. Foraker said he did not like the hints which had been thrown out that his motives were other than to promote the public good.

PERU IS TIED UP

BY A SLEET STORM

Peru, Ind., Jan. 17.—The severe sleet storm which raged all night, has badly crippled the lines of the telephone, telegraph and electric light companies in this city. Interurban lines have been unable to get cars in to the city since 10 o'clock last night.

MANY RESOLUTIONS

WILL BE CONSIDERED

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 17.—Resolutions were offered to the United Mine Workers' convention here today covering every subject to be considered at this meeting. Anti-child labor and anti-Chinese documents were among them.

It is understood that Mitchell stands ready to use his influence to prevent the convention taking a stand in the Pacific coast Japanese question, antagonistic to Roosevelt. Resolution of some sort in the interest of the indicated Western Federation of Miners officers are to be introduced and they are expected to meet with a hearty approval.

OHIO RIVER DRIVES

PEOPLE TO HIGH GROUND

Portsmouth, O., Jan. 17.—The Ohio is now 3.8 feet over the danger line and rising 2 1-2 inches per hour.

DO YOU NEED SHOES



We can supply your every need in footwear, as we have a large and varied stock—and our prices are as low as anywhere in the city, quality considered.

The Smart & Waddell Shoe Store

Hundreds have been driven from the homes and it is almost impossible to find sufficient shelter for many. The city authorities are providing moving vans for those unable to pay. As a last resort the public school buildings will be placed at the disposal of the flood sufferers.

board Air Line's train known as the Florida Limited, ran into an open switch two miles north of Raleigh yesterday, but none of the passengers were killed or seriously wounded. Conductor Haddock, of Richmond, was bruised.

According to statements of the division superintendent there is strong evidence that the accident was due to the work of wreckers. Fire started immediately and the baggage car, the dining car and two Pullman sleepers were consumed.

The body of John C. Durbin, of Harrisburg, Pa., who died at Palm Beach, Fla., was partially cremated. The engineer declares that he saw four men hiding nearby just as his engine hit the switch.

MASKED ATTACK

Expected Upon Morgan Stocks in an Effort to Test Jack Morgan's Ability.

New York, Jan. 17.—Wall street is waiting today for a heavy masked attack on the securities of the Morgan railroads and corporations to test the financial genius of "Jack" Morgan, who succeeded his father, J. Pierpont Morgan, in the conduct of affairs of the great Morgan banking firm. The elder Morgan has withdrawn all participation in the financial world.

The beginning of the attack on Morgan stocks was made yesterday when assaults were made on the Southern and Erie railroads. Leading financiers are wondering if "Jack" will display his father's market acumen and put to rout the foes. Young Morgan took charge of the business the first of the year and Morgan Jr., retired, with a fortune estimated at \$150,000,000. He will spend his time with his books and care for his art treasures at home.

OHIO STILL BOOMING

A Sixty Foot Stage at Cincinnati is Indicated Before Tomorrow Morning.

Cincinnati, Jan. 17.—The following was issued by the local weather forecaster today:

"The Ohio continues rising from Parkersburg down, and rainfall is general. More rain is indicated. All points in the Cincinnati district are over the flood line and the end of the rise is not yet in sight. At Cincinnati, the river will pass 60 feet before to-morrow and continue rising tomorrow and Saturday."

Today the official mark showed the Ohio at 56.5 and rising at the rate of two tenths of a foot an hour. Traffic generally in the river district is suspended and hundreds of cellars filled. Three hundred families are living on the river front at Newport, Kentucky and have been driven from their homes. Hundreds have been thrown out of employment by the closing down of the manufacturing plants.

SWITCH LEFT OPEN

FOR AIR LINE EXPRESS

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 17.—The Sea-

RELIEF IS STARTED TO STARVING CHINESE

Washington, Jan. 17.—The American National Red Cross will ship by the Pacific mail steamer Coptic, from San Francisco, today, six hundred thousand pounds of flour for the relief of famine sufferers in China. Contributions are coming more slowly than was expected.

OUTFITS

Our outfit business this month has been the largest we have ever had in the month of January. We believe that a good volume of this business was due to our special January offer of a \$15.00 set of dishes free. Now even if you do not want your goods at once it would pay you to come in and pick out what you want, make a small deposit and have us store them until you are ready to start housekeeping. Bear in mind that this offer is only good for this month.

McClain's

We Trust the People.

WANTED!

Young Man for Office Clerk.

An opportunity will be given to take a course in Book-keeping and Shorthand to prepare for a higher position. None but those proficient in the common branches need apply. Make application in your own hand writing. Address,

H. W. Pears

Lima Ohio

NOTICE!

Marion Electrical Supply Co. and Marion Talking Machine Co. are now occupying their new quarters, opposite post office, with a full line of Electrical Supplies, Talking Machines and Records. Call and see us.